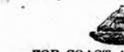
The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,149 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	
L. Sutlej	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	26th Aug.
— Lombardy	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	2nd Sept
L. Peshawur	3900	600	J. C. Rabot	9th "
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	16th "
			FRIDAY.	
L. Ballarat.....	4752	720	P. S Tomlin	26th "
— Gwalior.....	2753	500	F. Harris	3rd Oct.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	10th "
M. Hydaspes.....	2934	500	G. Scrivener	17th "
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	24th "
— Nizam.....	2726	500	G. W. Atkinson	31st "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 7 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
BRINDISI.....	3342	600	I. Reeves	22nd	Aug.
ANCONA.....	3128	600	R. G. Murray	5th	Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	640	L. H. Moule.....	19th	"

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 620. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, August 2, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
CHINA	6000	850	....	1st Sept.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

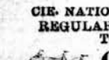
For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.



ON account of the Monsoon the new first-class steamer COLOMBO 2,100 tons register, 400 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 19th September. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

1st class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.

Children, under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0

Via Dieppe ..... 1st class " 5 15 0

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1884.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA.....G. Mettel		3,500	550	29th Aug.
BERENICE..... G. B. Verona ..		3,800	550	29th Sept.
ELEKTRA (new)...B. Gelcich.....		4,100	600	29th Oct.
MEDUSA..... G. Ragusin.....		3,500	550	29th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates :—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	HP.	To sail. 1884.
ELEKTRA (new)...B. Gelcich.....		4,100	600	28th Aug.
MEDUSA..... G. Ragusin....		3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

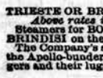
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. A. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church-gate-street, Bombay, June 30, 1884.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr.	
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000	Macmahon .	27th Aug.
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000	Beer	9th Sept.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500	Nelson	15th "

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now importing wines from the leading Continental Houses from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country, of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes-street, Fort.

MESSRS. J. & R. TENNENT'S ALE AND STOUT.

India Pale Ale, quarts at.....	Rs. 4-4	per dozen.
" pints at.....	" 2-9	"
Double Stout, quarts at.....	" 4-3	"
" pints at.....	" 2-12	"

Quarts in casks of 4 dozen and pints 7 dozen.

This brew obtained the highest honour, awarded at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

TERMS—CASH.

Apply, Godownkeeper,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

ANGLO-INDIAN EVANGELISATION SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT,
THE LORD POLWARTH.
COMMISSIONER,
THE REV J. FORDYCE, Simla.

THE attention of the readers of the *Bombay Gazette* is invited to the appeal by LORD POLWARTH on behalf of the above society, which has for its object the supply of religious privileges to our countrymen scattered abroad in India—chiefly in places having no settled Ministers or Churches.

The Anglo-Indian Evangelisation Society has two agents in the Bombay Presidency occupying large districts on the G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. lines.

Contributions, in response to the appeal, will be gladly received by the undersigned, or may be sent to the Rev. J. Fordyce, Simla; or to Mr. J. Rawson, Sabaramatti, Guzerat; or to the Agra Bank, Bombay.

H. G. E. DE ST. DALMAS,
Secretary for W. India.

Munmar, Bombay Presidency.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd August, 1884, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, 25th August, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bucreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on 11th September, 1884, noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PUNJAUB," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th August, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.—This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Gastric Irritation, and all chronic affections of the Intestinal tract. Price, bottle 12 as. Jar Re. 1-4.

D. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE, with a full Index and copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price Rs. 16.

Apply to BABU NEERUNJUN BANNERJEE,
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1881.

CHERRA TEA COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL £120,000

Issue of Rs. 2,00,000 of Debentures bearing Interest at 7 per cent.

THE balance of the above Debentures is now available to Subscribers, and application may be made to the undersigned, at whose Office full particulars may be obtained.

OCTAVIUS STEEL & CO.,
Managing Agents,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta, 1st August, 1884.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, which was advertised to take place this day, at the office of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, Shamaji Hassaji-street, stands ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to be held at the same place at 1 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To accept the resignation of the surviving Liquidator Mr. Shapurjee B. Katrak, and to appoint another Liquidator in his place, if the shareholders may approve.

2. To appoint a Liquidator in place of Mr. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, deceased.

SHAPURJI B. KATRAK,
Liquidator.

12th August, 1884.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO

JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F, CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.

SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.

LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.

"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.

WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Laid Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION B, CLASS 11.

CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.

COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.

ENVELOPES of every description

BLOTTINGS.

CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

FOR SALE, a Pucka-built very desirable BUNGALOW, with out-offices and about four thousand square yards of ground, adjoining the Gas Works, Parel-road, having a frontage of about three hundred feet, admirably suitable for a Mill or Factory, as the adjoining ground is available on moderate price with a Tank in bargain.

The undersigned has also several other very desirable properties for sale on Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, Gowalia Tank, Pedder-road, Chinchpoogly, Parell, Lower and Middle Colaba, and in different parts of Fort. Prices varying from eight thousand up to six lakhs. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

MORNY-CHATEAUNEUF,

TABLE MINERAL WATER, superior to any hitherto introduced for tropical climates.

THE "MORNY" WATER stimulates the appetite, renders the digestion easy by augmenting the secretions of gastric juice. As A. Bernard has shown, it regulates the alvine secretions, and thus renders the circulation more active; under its influence one experiences a feeling of vigour and comfort, and by dissolution of the uric acid it causes the perspiration and urine to be more alkaline. Its diuretic properties are incontestable. The agreeable flavour of the "Morny" Water must make it admittedly the most wholesome of daily beverages, and it has not only great dietetic value, but when mixed with Champagne or Bordeaux, it greatly enhances the flavour of those wines. Mixed with warm milk, it is recommended to dyspeptic people as an early morning drink, and with fruit syrups it forms a delicious beverage after meals. To sum up, the "Morny" Water satisfies all the conditions of Hygiene as best understood. The success of this spring is without precedent; IN ONE YEAR IT HAS OBTAINED THE FIRST PLACE AMONG TABLE WATERS. No more Ancemia. Morny-Chateauneuf brings health to all.

Case of 50 litre bottles, Rs. 20.

DISCOUNT TO MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS :

KEMP & CO., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED. Price—8 As.

HYDERABAD POLITICS.

AN ANSWER TO MR. GORST, M.P.,

BY GRATTAN GEARY.

Bombay Gazette Office.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per steam-ship "REETA," from Mauritius, are hereby informed of her arrival, and are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING with delivery orders, for our countersignature, and take their respective cargoes without delay. No claims will be entertained unless countersigned by Captain.

McCULLOCH & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th August, 1884.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "PERSIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the steamer's surveyor before removal from the dock; otherwise no claim will be admitted.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th August, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A MEETING of the General Committee and SUBSCRIBERS to the GUARANTEE FUND will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business :—

(1) To receive the Report of the Special Committee appointed to assist the President to obtain subscriptions to the Guarantee Fund.

(2) President to report information obtained respecting London Exhibition. Year of opening to be determined. This will conclude the business of the General Committee.

Thereafter a meeting of Guarantors will be held to transact business as follows :—

(1) To approve of the Guarantee Bond.

(2) To appoint Trustees under Bond.

By order of the President,

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

CLARET—

Chateau Larose, in quarts	Rs. 22	per doz.
St. Estephe.....	" 12	"
St. Julien.....	" 10	"
SPARKLING HOCK—In case of ½ doz. qts. and 1 doz. pts ..	" 30	per case.
BEER—Anton Dreher Kl. Swechat brew, in case of 4 doz. quarts.....	" 6	per doz.
" 6 " pints	" 3-14	"
German Lager Beer Dombrau, in cases of ½ doz. quarts	" 4	"
" 6 " pints	" 2-14	"
Guinness's Extra Stout, bottled by Johnson, in cases of 7 doz. pints.	" 2-12	"

TERMS—NET CASH.

Apply to GODOWN-KEEPER,
BELL, BRANDENBURG & CO.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES.

PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Ripa, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE BOMBAY COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

SUIT NO. 167-2288O OF 1883.

PRANJIWANDASS GOVERDHUNDASS, residing at Bassein, Papdi.....Plaintiff.

vs.

BHAIDASS CULIANDASS, residing in Bombay.....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 29th day of July, 1884, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with a bungalow, a chawl, a well and outhouses standing thereon, situate close to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Parell, Mandvee sub-district, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east and west thereof by the property of Jehangirjee Hormusjee Wachs, on the south by the public road leading to Parell, and on the north by an open piece of ground belonging to some Koonbies, which said piece of ground stands in the name of the defendant in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and bears the Collector's old No. 544, new No. 12358, and new Survey No. 1-1355 and the said bungalow bears the Municipal old No. 59 and new No. 7, and the said chawl bears Nos. 8 and 9, and that the said property belong absolutely to the abovenamed defendant Bhaidass Culiandass.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 1st day of September, 1884, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1884.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

Costs, if commenced at age	20	25	30	35	40
Per mensem. £ s. d.	0 10 8	0 14 6	1 0 5	1 10 1	2 7 7
Civil. £ s. d.	1 10 1	1 14 2	1 18 4	2 10 5	3 6 9
Military. £ s. d.	1 14 3	1 18 11	2 4 6	2 14 7	3 11 8

No medical examination is required for this provision. Form very simple.

The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death revious,

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

IF YOU REQUIRE—

Presentation Books,
Stationery,
Manuscript or Where-is-it Books,
Ledgers, Journals or Cash Books,
Office Ruling Pens,
Spring Measures or Metallic Tapes,
Office Calendars or Date Cases,
Letter Clips or Files,
Pen Racks,
Razors, Strops or Shaving Brushes,
Chubb's Despatch, Cash, Deed or Paper Boxes,
Chubb's Cupboard, Drawer, Box Locks or Padlocks,
Chubb's Fire and Thief-proof Safes,
Scrap or Photo. Albums,
Cigar, Jewel or Dressing Cases,
Writing Desks,
Stationery Cabinets or Cases,
Card or other Indoor Games,
Drawing Materials,
Playing or Bezique Cards,
Oleographs, Chromos or Oil Paintings,
Walking Sticks or Umbrellas,
The Best quality Scents,
Birthday, Christmas or New Year Cards,
Stereoscopes,
Gent's or Ladies' Hand Bags,
Gold, Aluminium Gold or Silver Pencil Cases,
Hair, Cloth, Flesh, Tooth or Nail Brushes,
Sponges,
Smelling Bottles or Toilet Stands—

PAY A VISIT TO

COOPER, MADON AND Co., LIMITED,
BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,
AND NEWSAGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☞ TELEPHONE No. 39.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF SHARES OF DIFFERENT COMPANIES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of Thucker Mooljee Purshotum, and on account and risk of Sha Damodur Dewchund, 5 shares of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Nos. 2,155-59.

Also by order of Thucker Mooljee Purshotum, and on account and risk of Thucker Narandas Purshotum, 2 share of the Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limite Nos. 117 and 1,101, and 5 shares of the Bhowanigger Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, Nos. 4,733-38.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1884.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

THIS Brew is highly recommended as a Genuine Malt Liquor. It i bottled at the Brewery solely for this Company, who are the Registered Owners of the Trade Mark and Label—the usual guarantee as to quality and condition.

Price, Qts,—per dozen, Rs. 5-8; pints, Rs. 3-12 per dozen, Cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, net, Cash, duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month it is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable, It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices. E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very p'eased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here. WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating my satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility. J. COGLIN, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive. GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

HIGHEST AWARD, CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

GOLD MEDAL & FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THE

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES,

BY FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

ARE unquestionably the best of the kind imported in India, and can be safely recommended as TRULY TRUSTWORTHY AND DURABLE Timekeepers.

These Watches are built on the soundest scientific principles, and expense has been spared there only where it does not interfere with the working qualities of the watch, such, for instance, as by substituting a german-silver case for a silver one, and by setting aside all useless ornamentation.

These Watches are of medium size in a silver-like white metal case, which will not change its colour by wear; the works are keyless and protected inside by a lass dome. It being unnecessary to open the watch for winding or setting the gands, the same being keyless, the covers are made to shut very tight, so that the hatch is fully dust-proof.

These Watches, we daresay, if used with ordinary care and cleaned once every two or three years, will give a 15 years' good service.

They are in stock as described below, and are replenished by weekly arrivals :—

In open Crysta face case.....	Rs. 25
In Hunting.....	" 30
In Semi-hunting	" 35
In Open face guaranteed water-tight case.....	" 35

Packing free. *Sent Post-free to any station in India.* Guarantee 2 years.

CAUTION.—Watches of inferior quality having recently been brought into the market from various quarter under similar names, we beg to inform the public that we engrave or stamp our name on our Watches.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Cash Discount of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

Per single case at 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
17 8	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine for General use ..... Black Capsule	18 0
21 0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dry, a useful Dinner Wine ..... Green "	22 0
22 0	MANZANILLA, pure natural ..... Yellow "	23 0
25 11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Wine, very dry and fragrant ..... Purple "	27 0
29 8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dessert Wine, possessing the celebrated old Cavera CZ character, well adapted for India ..... Red Capsule	31 0
36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma ..... White "	38 0

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

Per single case 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.		Per case. Credit. Rs. as.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour ..... Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended* ..... Black "	15 0
17 4	* Sr. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine ..... Blue "	18 0
21 0	* Sr. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet ..... Violet "	22 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine ..... Pink "	24 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-dinner Wine ..... Yellow "	28 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouquet ..... Green "	30 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and possessing great body and fragrance ..... Red "	35 0

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour ..... Yellow Capsule	18 0
22 12	* HAUT SAUTERNE, very choice ..... Gold "	24 0

BURGUNDIES—RED.

17 4	* Beaune, much recommended ..... Violet Capsule	18 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine ..... Green Capsule	23 0
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet ..... Red Capsule	31 0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17 0	* Chablis, light, delicate ..... Yellow Capsule	18 0
24 12	* Meursault, soft and fragrant ..... Gold Capsule ...	26 0

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

Sherries and Clarets in Wood Prices on application.

LOCAL AGENTS :

ROBERTSON & Co., Mazagon. MORENAS & Co., COOPER MADON & Co., Meadow-street.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, TAILORS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, DRAPERS, GLOVERS, BOOT AND SHOE-MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVIDERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

3 PRIZE MEDALS AND 3 DIPLOMAS

WERE AWARDED TO

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

For the EXCELLENCE of their Watches and Clocks,

as well as for the SUPERIORITY and FINISH of their Jewellery of all kinds, especially Finger-rings, both set with choice gems and plain, and Watch-chains manufactured at their BOMBAY HOUSE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to intimate the return of the above exhibits from Calcutta, comprising an immense variety of HIGH-CLASS WATCHES and costly and artistic Jewellery, and which, together with their home stock, forms one of the LARGEST and MOST VARIED DISPLAYS EVER EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN INDIA.

Their Goods have been appreciated by all who have favoured them with Orders, as attested not only by the MEDALS AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATES AWARDED TO THEM AT THE DELHI AND THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITIONS, but as more practically confirmed by the YEARLY INCREASING DEMAND and patronage for which they have to thank their numerous customers.

EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

43, ESPLANADE-ROAD. C. MARCKS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

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OR

A COLLECTION OF WIT AND HUMOUR IN GUZERATI.

BY J. B. MARZBAN.

A Volume of 440 pages. Full Cloth-bound.

With 33 full-page illustrations of Native Characters, &c.

Price Rs. 2-8. Postage Ans. 3.

Copies can be had at the *Dufter Ashkara* Press, Cowasjee Patell-street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are warranted to last almost a life-time, and the entire satisfaction they give affords best proofs. Thousands of testimonials received from all parts of the world.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 3, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—Albums, Scrap-books, Writing Cases, Photo-frames, &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-Gate-street, Fort.

DRAUGHT BEER and Porter, Bass's fresh casks just tapped, Wines, Spirits and Oilmanstores, at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

SEWING MACHINES.—Just received a fresh consignment of Rhenania Machines. Reduced rates.—Ch. Zerrenner & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane.

STILTON CHEESES, fresh, in jars of about 4 lb. Rs. 5 each. Cumballa Hill and Fort. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, complete with utensils, adapted for small families only. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE—Wholesale and Retail—Danish and Normandy Butter. W. J. ESSAI, Provision Cash Stores.

THE ROYAL BLEND SCO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 100⅜ and French Rentes in Paris at 107¼. Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper has recovered the previous day's decline of ¼, and there is an advance of 10s. in Chartered and Chartered Mercantile Bank shares.

In the General Produce markets the only alteration advised by Reuter is a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, and private telegrams describe the depression, both in England and on the Continent, as extreme. From every market the same reply comes in response to attempts at business from this side, "sales impracticable." So far as Wheat is concerned there is not much chance of any material change in the immediate future, as the harvest is now getting well advanced, but Oil-seeds are not subject to exactly the same set of influences.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, but Americans to arrive are 1-64d. lower for August-September, 1-32d. in other positions. In New York ready Mid-Uplands remain at 10½ cents, but futures are lower, December shipment being five points down at 10·23 cents per pound. The receipts at the ports continue remarkably small, the following being the comparison with the two previous years :—

	1884	1883	1882
For the four days..	1,000	6,500	5,300
Since 1st August	4,000	26,500	16,000

This deficiency, of course, mainly means new cotton, and shows very conclusively that, however the reports may be as regards condition, the lateness of the crop is beyond question. This in turn makes it certain that the supplies during the next two months for shipment will be very limited, so that Liverpool may yet witness a comparatively small stock of useable cotton during October.

There is no change to notice in the position of the staple here. Prices are unaltered, but there is no strength in the market, and if exporters really came out as buyers they could get in at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy from nominal rates.

WHEAT and SEEDS are unchanged in price, but there is no new business doing for home account.

FREIGHTS are quite depressed. For Liverpool 17s. 6d. is the quotation and for continental ports business could be done at 20s.

IMPORTS are very quiet, and we are not likely to see much activity until the holiday season is over.

EXCHANGE is quite unaltered, and no business of any importance has transpired. Calcutta comes rather weaker, and some people anticipate Council drafts going at 1-32d. worse than last week, in which case rates here will follow. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d. ..
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 21-32d. ..
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾d. ..
Francs do. do.	Frcs. 2·08½ ..

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not active. Fours we quote at Rs. 99⅛ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

SHARES continue dull. Bank of Bombays have receded to Rs. 755 and some Mill shares are lower again by Rs. 5, owing to the adverse China news.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares, Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000 500	all	14p. ct.	755
Bank of Bengal	42,000 500	all	1 do.	350
Bank of Madras	10,000 500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£ £			
Agra Bank	10,000 100	all	6 do.	118
National Bank of India	37,320 — 250	13¼	5 do.	96

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay S. & W. Company	800	1,000	900	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	18½	565
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 5	116
Alfred Manf'g. Co..	1,000	500	500	18½p.c.	510
Allancot'on & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 42½	745
Bhawnuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	..	35
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Budnoiram Mfg.Co.,Ld	1,000	—	500	..	250
Cutrie' India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	50	..	105
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	760
D. Spinning	900	all	all	..	403
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 37	850
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	500	45	775
Gokuldas Saha S. Co....	900	500	500	30	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	440
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	795
Hingorajee Mill Co..	750	500	50	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,240
Imp. Cotton MillsCo.	3,000	500	500	..	547½
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	963
James Greaves Mills..	1,100	500	400	..	455
Jaffer Ali Sons, Co. .	600	500	500	Rs. 55	595
Jowras Hajiboy	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,135
Khandesh	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	810
Khatao Maclaurins ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	940
Leopold S., Printing & Mfg. Co., Ld. ..	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	135
Maneckjee Petit	350	1,000	500	10p.c.	308½
Manockjee Petit	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,280
Mangon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	224
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,435
National Spinning ..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	750
New Great Eastern ..	1,440	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	960
Oriental	4,000	62	625	Rs. 20	630
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	40	400	Rs. 14	735
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	18¾	225
Princess of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	30	185
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,425
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	850
Southern India	900	50	5.0*	Rs. 20	400
Victoria Mills	558	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	650
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	750

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 5	780
Port Canning Co....	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 13	342½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	318-3-0	5 p.ct.	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	130-14-0	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	
Ditto	..	£10	32-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry Co...	..	4100	100	do.	617
Do. New Shares...	61	415	5-5-0	do.	50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown Co., Ld.	1,750	200	150	..	195
Badhan, Pitek Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	143
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	100	Rs. 10	138
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	10	91
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	300	..	357½
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs. 5½	A 106 B 97
Bombay & Barmah Trading Corporation. Do. New Shares ...	1,000	2,500 500	1,500 300	375 ...	4,800 1,010
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	..	3,000	3,000	200	3,150
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	—	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	..	85
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	1,100 1,000	100 100	100 75		123
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	5	5	..	3½
Kurrachee Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld...	500	500	200	35p. a.	325
Kong & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 15	349
MechanicsBuilding Co	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.c.	52
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	2	10 p.c.	25
Pearce and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	50	Nil.	50
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	25	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	14 p.ct.	102
Telephone Co., Ld. ..	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1-8	14
Treasher & Co., Ld....	2,000	200	all	Rs. 15	1,185
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	170
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	50	Rs. 2	79

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Exporter, 1,312 tons, Captain Fred. A. Kezer, will sail to-day for Sand Head in ballast.

THE steamer Accomac, 1,629 tons, Captain J. Routon, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Tangier, 1,239 tons, Captain John N. Morton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras (13th August) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain John Stewart, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Lieut. J. Geldard, six second class, and 12 deck.

THE steamer Recta, 1,912 tons, Captain Alex. J. Grate, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (8th August), with a cargo of sugar, 5 cask rum, and 93 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch and Co.

THE Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T. G. Knox, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Staples and child, and Mr. Jones

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Secundra, 1,091 tons, Captain K. Macaulay, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Young, Mr W. C. Wilkinson, and 27 deck.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia, 2,317 tons, Captain Robert Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (23rd July,) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. G. F. Finlay, Mr. Dalgliish, Mr. A. S. Gour, Mr. F. Tucker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell, and six deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Tangier (s).....	Morton	Madras, Aug. 13.
	Recta (s).....	Grate	Mauritius, Aug. 8.
	Persia (s)	Hutchison ..	Liverpool, July 23.
	Sunda (s).....	.....	Sydney, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Burmah (s).....	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Accomac (s)	Routon.....	Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Nubia, Knox, to Liverpool.
Ship Exporter, Kezer, to Sand Head.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Brindisi (s), to China, &c.
,, Tangier, to Antwerp.
,, Persia, to Liverpool.
,, Pachambo, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
,, Anglo-Indian, to Jeddah, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
16	Nepaul (s)	London.
17	Chanda (s).....	Bombay.
18	Cormorant (s)	Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
16	Tibre (s)	Pondecherry.
17	Nepaul (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester s—8 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Cameron s—22 cases plate-glass, N. Heptoola.
Clan Munro s—36 cases provisions, S. Mankoojee.
Clan Sinclair s—57 packages carthenwares, J. Rahimtoola.

FROM GLASGOW.

Britannia s—25 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Nubia s—5 cases whisky, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Clan Sinclair s—125 kegs red lead, Esmailjee Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—30 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Verona s—5 cases brandy, Bodger, Warburton and Co.
Ganges s—9 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co. ; 10 cases blacking, Essoofally Sumsoodin and Co.
Rohilla s—8 cases colours, Khimjee Oodhowjee and Co.
Lombardy s—10 cases aniline dye, A. Soolamanjee ; 15 cases aniline dye, S. Shewjee ; 11 cases aniline dye, C. Bhanjee.
Brindisi s—4 boxes gold coins (Rs. 249,100), the Chartered Bank ; 43 boxes silver bars and coins (Rs. 184,000), the National Bank ; 60 boxes silver bars (Rs.180,000), David Sassoon and Co ; 157 boxes silver bars (Rs. 490,000), the Chartered Mercantile Bank ; 3 boxes gold bars (Rs. 180,000), the French Bank ; 51 boxes silver bars (Rs. 120,000), the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank ; 2 boxes gold coins, (Rs. 100,000), the Chartered Mercantile Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Canton s—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons 15 cases brandy, Barton and Co.

FROM GENOA.

China s—57 pieces marble slabs, and 5 cases marble tops, Eduljee Burjorjee and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Bassano s—115 boxes window glass, H. Lallmeya ; 52 packages glassware, J. Runmull ; 2 cases musical instruments, S. Rose and Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano s—200 barrels alum, Esmailjee Allybhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Trevor, Lieut.-Col., 16th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Surat.

AUGUST 19.

Maclean, Major, R. A., on leave, from Neemuch.
Thatcher, Lieut., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Bangalore.

AUGUST 20.

Bishop, Lieut., Gloucestershire, on leave, from Baroda.
Bittleston, Captain, R. A., on promotion, from Rawul Pindee.
Spencer, Surgn., on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Piers, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, to Nassick.
Fordyce, Lieut., Sub.-Asst. Comy.-Genl., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major M. R. WYER, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, August 21, 1884.

Intending competitors in the forthcoming Central India Rifle meeting at Poona, are earnestly requested to make their entries at headquarters and pay their entrance fees to the Adjutant, if possible before the 1st September, as the Adjutant will most probably leave Bombay for Poona on the 2nd September. All that cannot comply with this request are reminded that the entries close on the 8th September next, so as to enable the entries to be sent to the D. A. A. G. for musketry by that evening's mail.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg-Maj H Whitbell, Offg Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, and of the Haraoti and Tonk Political Agency, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr A Phillips, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Advocate-Genl for Bengal during the absence on leave on private affairs of the Hon G C Paul, BA, CSI, or until further orders.

Mr W C Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel, vice Mr A Phillips.

Lieut-Col M Protheroe, CSI, Depy Supdt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for 3 months, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Maj J H Holdich, RE, Depy of the 3rd Grade, and Lieut R A Wahab, RE, Offg Asst Supdt of the 1st Grade, Survey of India Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, from 1st Sept 1884.

Lieut G B Hodgson, BSC, Probationary Asst Supt of the 2nd Grade in the Survey of India Dept, is confirmed in that grade, from 23rd July 1884.

General.—Mr T W Holderness, C S, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept, is granted privilege leave for 1 month, from 18th inst.

Mr. R G Thomson, C S, Offg Senior Secy to the Financial Commr of the Punjaub, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept during the absence of Mr T W Holderness.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col C A Bayley, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent, Kotah, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, from the date of assuming charge, during the absence, on privilege leave of Lieut-Col P W Powlett.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J E Cooke having been directed to join his substantive appointment as Depy Accountant-Genl, N-W P and Oudh, received charge of that appointment from Mr T H S Biddulph before noon on the 28th July 1884.

Mr W Donald having been granted privilege leave for 1 month and 27 days, made over charge of the office of Depy Accountant-Genl, Madras, to Mr. H. S. Groves and availed himself of the leave granted to him, on the afternon of the 31st July 1884.

Resolution.—By the Govt of India Dept of Finance and Commerce.

Read again—

Resolution in this Dept No. 2314 dated the 18th July 1884, empowering the Calcutta Port Commrs to raise this year a loan, not exceeding fifty lakhs of rupees under a guarantee by the Govt of India for the construction of the proposed Docks at Kidderpore.

As it has been found impossible to proceed immediately with the legislation necessary to enable the Port Commrs to raise a loan for the construction of the Docks, the Gov-Genl in Council hereby cancels the Resolution cited above.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Appointments—Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Punjab Cavalry. Lieut A R Dick, Border Regt, a candidate for the H S C, to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, from 29th July 1884.

Hyderabad Contingent—4th Cavalry Lieut R Wapshare, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Infantry, to be Offg Squadron Officer, on probation.

Furlough and Leave.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H Rowband, Infantry, Asst Commissary General, 2nd Class, (p a) for two years under rule IX of the regulations of 1883.

Special—The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments to the staff of the Expeditionary Force about to proceed into the Zhob Valley, to take effect from the dates on which the several officers enter upon the duties of their respective posts :—

Brigr-Genl Sir O V Tanner, K C B, Bombay S C,—to command.

Cap J N Walker, Bombay S C.—to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl.

Lieut W StL Chase, V C Bombay S C,—to be Depy Asst Quartermaster-Genl.

Brigade-Surg A F Bradshaw, Army Medical Dept —to be Principal Medical Officer.

Capt B L P Reilly, Bombay S C,—to be Commt and Treasury Officer.

Lieut H Parkin, Bombay SC,—to be Asst to the Executive Commt Officer.

Capt G F Francis, Bombay SC,—to be Transport Officer.

Maj W P Tomkins, RE—to be Commdg Engr.

Capt C Hoskyns, RE—to to be Field Engr.

Capt M Martin, RE—to be Asst Field Engr.

Lieut F A Blyth, BSC,—to be Supdt of Army Signalling.

Maj H F Smyth, RA,—to be Provost Marshall.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Promotion,—Maj R Calrow, RE, Ex Engr 4th Grade, Supernumerary, is appointed Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, from 23rd Nov 1883.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Suptdg Engrs, from 19th July 1884.

Col. Æ Perkins, CB, RE, from Chief Engr, Class III, (special) to Chief Engr, Class H, (permanent).

Mr R Tyndall, from Suptdg Engr, Class I, sub (pro tem) to Suptdg Engr, Class I, (permanent).

Lieut-Col E Swetenham, from Supdg Engr Class II sub (pro tem) to Suptdg Engr, Class II, (permanent).

Mr J. Morton, in Class II of the State Railway Superior Revenue Estabt, Locomotive Dept, is granted furlough to Europe for 15 months togethe with the necessary subsidiary leave, from 1st Oct, 1884, or from such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

Maj H H Cole, R E, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, is posted to Central India.

Telegraph.—The following promotions are made in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, from 26th July 1884 and until further orders :—

Mr J Possmann, Supdt, to officiate as Engr and Electrician, vice Mr H C Mance, on furlough.

Survey of India.—Mr F A Patten, Asst Supdt, to officiate as Supdt vice Mr J Possmann.

Mt J P Hawkins, 1st Grade Clerk, to officiate as Asst Supdt, vice Mr F A Patten.

Mr Joseph Smith is appointed an Asst Surveyor 3rd Grade, Survey of India, from 1st Aug 1884 to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

Mr. William Edmund Johnson is appointed an Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade, Survey of India, from 2nd Aug 1884 to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

Mr C G S Wood is appointed an Asst Surveyor, 3rd Grade Survey of India, from 2nd Aug 1884 to fill one of the three existing vacancies.

The unexpired portion of the three months' privilege leave granted to Major M W Rogers, R E, Depty Supdt Survey of India, by Notification No 895, 12th April dated 1884, is cancelled from the forenoon of the 1st inst, the date on which he returned to duty.

The following promotions are made from the forenoon of the 7th Aug 1884, vice Mr J O N James, Depy Supdt, 2nd Grade, who has retired, from the above date :—

Maj W Bacon, Depy Supt, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade of Depy Supdts.

Mr M W Rogers RE, Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, is confirmed in the 3rd Grade of Depy Supdts in which he is at present officiating.

Maj H S Hutchinson, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, is confirmed in the 4th Grade of Depy Supdts in which he is at present officiating.

Lieut R A Wahab, RE, Asst Supt 2nd Grade is confirmed in the 1st Grade of Asst Supdts in which he is at present officiating.

The following temporary promotions are also made from the same date :—

Lieut Col W H Wilkins, Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt 2nd Grade.

Maj J R Wilmer, Depy Supdt, 4th Grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 3rd Grade.

Lieut the Hon M G Talbot, RE, Asst Supdt, 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 4th Grade.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Mance, CIE, Engr and Electrician, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for 6 months from 26th July 1884, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr C E Gael, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, has been granted 6 months' furlough from 29th July 1884, the date on which he embarked at Madras for England.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

Mr M J Monckton, Ex Engr, for Irrigation in Meywar, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days, from the forenoon of the 7th July 1884.

Lieut-Col P W Powlett, Resident, Western Rajputana States, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 29 days from the 8th Sept 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Maj P W Smith 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, is granted 52 days' privilege leave from the 6th Aug 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut-Col A Conolly, Commandant Meywar Bhil Corps, and Political Supt, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, is granted privilege leave for 50 days from 12th Aug 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E Townshend, R E, Asst Eng, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command, Mily Works to the Beluchistan Circle.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Mr. C A R Crommelin, Asst Traffic Supdt, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is granted twelve months' leave out of India on medical certificate and ten days subsidiary leave, from the afternoon of the 11th July 1884.

KEMP & Co., Limited.
NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Directors,
D. S. KEMP,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 7, 1884.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, nex to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, REGISTERED DENTAL SURGEON (Diplomaed Assistants). Fees.—Stopping or cleaning teeth Rs. & Painless extractions under nitrous-oxide gas Rs. 10 Artificial teeth (personal interview not requisite.) Rs. 10. 19, Rampart Row.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DR. GAMA (OPHTHALMIC SURGEON) MEETS HERE for CONSULTATION from 2 to 5 p.m., daily.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano..... Rs 33 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square .... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 83
Semi-grand, on three legs .. 6 ,, ,, or ,, 1,2
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SYMONS—August 20, at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, Bombay, the wife of Heugh S. Symons, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANT—August 14, at Kulliad, Goodaloor, the wife of Henry G. Grant, of a daughter.

SELL—August 13, at Ercaud, the wife of the Rev. E. Sell, of a daughter.

TOWNLEY—August 14, at "The Exchange," Simla, the wife of George Townley, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HORNE—August 16, at Madras, John Righby, the beloved and only son of Captain W. H. Horne, Harbour Master, aged 8 years and 9 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1884.

THE most startling news this morning is unquestionably that which comes to us from London relative to the hauling down of the British flag at a place in the Bight of Benin, named in the telegram Bageida. Dr. Nachtigal, the German Consul-General in those parts, has hoisted the German flag there, and also at a settlement on the Cameroons. The Cameroons is a river flowing into the Bight of Biafra, 4° north of the Equator, and just at the angle formed by the Guinea coast stretching from west to east, and the main coast line running nearly north and south between that point and the Cape of Good Hope. The country round about is swampy but populous. There is a considerable trade in palm-oil and in ivory, found in a great morass inland which was frequented by elephants who perished while searching for water. A little way inland there is a lofty range of mountains called the Cameroons, one of the peaks of which reaches an elevation of 13,000 feet. The western branch of the Niger flows into the Bight of Biafra, which is a gulf of considerable extent, the littoral being known as the Calabar Coast. The nature of the German claim to interfere with our flag in that region we cannot divine. The port of the Cameroons is a calling station for the African Steamship Company. Coming so soon after the acquisition of Angria Pequena, the high-handed proceedings of the German Consul-General in the Bight of Biafra will attract general attention. If the British flag has been molested, reparation will have to be made.

MR. WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT has contributed to the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* an instalment of the "Ideas about India" which he formed during a visit to this country in the last cold season. There is little in this paper which we should not have expected from so pronounced an exponent of the views of the Pessimist School. We have heard over and over again that everything is tending to the worst in the worst of all possible countries, but familiarity with this view of the case need not render us indifferent to any honest and well-intentioned statement of it. It would, indeed, have been a pity if so intelligent a traveller as Mr. Blunt had performed the cold season grand tour without telling Englishmen at home and Englishmen in India what he thinks of the character and results of British rule in this country. We may, of course, question the efficacy of his methods of arriving at a knowledge of the true state of the case. People who have spent the best years of their lives in endeavouring to master Indian problems will either envy him his short and easy method of ascertaining the truth about these matters, or they will distrust it. If we are to believe him, it is the rapid excursionist who is the sole depository of exact knowledge. "My experience," he says, "has been that of a tourist, but I have returned satisfied that it is quite possible to see and hear and understand all that vitally concerns our rule in India in six months' time." But Mr. Blunt's theory is not merely that he who runs may read, but that only those who do run will be able to read to any purpose. Official position he plainly declares to be a bar to knowledge, and he takes no account of European non-officials, so that apparently the only people whose "Ideas about India" are to be trusted are those who are here to-day and gone to-morrow. Mr. Blunt may be sure that whatever contributions he may make to the literature of Indian economics and politics will be fairly and even indulgently regarded. But he must not be astonished if people take him somewhat at his own word, accepting his statements rather on the impressions of a tourist than as the suggestions of a careful and well-informed observer. Mr. Blunt does not, in so many words, lay claim to a knowledge of the art of clairvoyance. But he very nearly does so, when he tells us that in a few weeks spent at Calcutta he became acquainted with what the majority of our civilian officers spend their lives in only half suspecting.

It is not by making assertions of this kind that Mr. Blunt, or any other witness to the condition of affairs in India, can establish his credibility. Nor, we suspect, is his evidence any the more weighty for the fact that he scrupulously abstained from having any recourse to official information. "I was careful," he says, "to avoid Government Houses and Collectors' bungalows wherever possible"—an avoidance which seems to imply that Mr. Blunt seriously distrusted his own power of balancing one body of evidence against another. There is a good deal of "Athanasius against the world" in his emphatic assertion of confidence in his conclusions as to the increasing poverty of India, even though official information should be found to contradict him. But the evidential value of mere confidence is not very great. Mr. Blunt expects us, for instance, to believe that the land assessment in the Deccan reaches from 35 to 40 per cent. of the gross produce, for no other reason, apparently, than that he himself believes it. And, again, he is sure that the Famine Commissioners—whose methods of investigation and inference were presumably at least as good as his own—were enormously wrong when they estimated the land revenue throughout British India at from three to seven per cent. of the gross outturn. This is a matter of evidence and of calculation, rather than of inner persuasion, confident though such persuasion may be. We are afraid, indeed, that Mr. Blunt's progress through the peninsula was rather too rapid to allow him to obtain a clear perception even of some of the elements of the problem he was endeavouring to solve. The question of forest conservation, for example, is one upon which he appears to have gained very strong but not very exact ideas. It is difficult to understand what he means when he writes of the ryots who, in revenge for Sir Richard Temple's enclosing policy, set fire to the forests, and would have set the whole country in a blaze if the late Governor of Bombay had not resigned. This is the first that we have heard of the revengeful incendiarism which Mr. Blunt thus graphically chronicles. It may be that this is as accurate an account as he has himself received of the practice of carelessly burning

TELEGRAMS.

THE ROUTE TO THE AFGHAN FRONTIER.

CONCLUSION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

I understand there is high probability that the Indian portion of the Delimitation Commission will proceed to the frontier through Afghanistan under safe conduct and escort of the Amir—as his guests in fact.

The English escort, if any, will be small.

SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

There has been considerable excitement over the Simla municipal elections. The excitement was due to the formation of parties within the Municipal body. On the side of one of these parties, that headed by Colonel Crookshank, Government had enlisted itself. The result of the elections is known to be that Colonel Crookshank has been thrown out. The members of the new and seceding party have been returned as follows :—Mac donald, 859 votes ; Bliss, 778 ; and Elston, 775. Colonel Crookshank obtained 442, of which 200 or about that number were Government votes.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

The following notification appears in to-day's *Calcutta Gazette* :—

14TH AUGUST, 1884.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta have failed to make adequate and suitable provision for the cleaning and the conservancy of the town, to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town, the Lieutenant-Governor, in the exercise of the power vested in him by section 28 of Act IV. B. C. of 1876, hereby appoints a Commission consisting of (1) the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, (2) a member to be appointed by the Commissioners in a meeting to be held within thirty days of the date of this notification or, in their default, by the Lieutenant-Governor, (3) the Hon. H. Beverley, of the Bengal Civil Service. The members of the said Commission shall report before the 1st December next whether they are of opinion that the cleaning and conservancy of the town are defective to an extent likely to be prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the town or any part thereof; and if they shall be of such opinion, shall specify in their report what further provision should be make for the cleaning and conservancy of the town up to the end of the year 1885-86, and shall submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision.

NEW CLUB.

Another social club which has long been wanted here is being formed, to be styled the New Club. At present there are only the Bengal and the United Service Clubs, both of which are very exclusive.

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Poona Native Institution to-day.

Mr. Kirkham receiving the Governor, said that the institution was doing good work.

Sir James inspected the institution, and was so well pleased with all he saw that he offered a prize for competition by the pupils.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

Junior Pairs.—For this race another crew, not published on the card, entered. Their names were—Price, Low, 11st. 2lb., Gardiner, stroke, 12st. 2lb., cox, Crawford. Gardiner's crew won by three lengths.

Challenge Fours.—At the start Armitage, in the Madras boat, broke his oar in two places. The race was then between Bombay and Poona. Poona won somewhat easily by about a length and a half. Time—6 min. 2 sec.

The Senior Sculls produced no race, Dobie rowing over.

Junior Sculls.—Woodhouse won easily.

Service Pairs.—Close race nearly to the finish. Won by Civilians.

There was a large attendance.

THE NIZAM'S REVENUE MINISTER AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 20.

His Excellency the Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk paid a visit this morning to the Pant Pritinidi of Oudh and the Pant Sachio of Bhore. Sir William Wedderburn was present at the interview, at the conclusion of which *pan-supari*, *atar*, and garlands were distributed. The Hyderabad party, after partaking of tiffin, left by the midday train for Akola. A very numerous company assembled on the platform to see the distinguished visitors off.

ALLEGED TORTURE BY THE POLICE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 20.

The charges of torture preferred by two natives against Chief Constable Wilby and three native constables before the District Magistrate have resulted in the magistrate committing the four policemen to stand their trial at the Madras Sessions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RUPTURE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 19.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries have left here for Pekin, and there are now no hopes of a peaceful settlement between France and China.

THE GERMANS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

INSULT TO THE BRITISH FLAG.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

News has been received from the West Coast of Africa that Dr. Nachtigal, the German Consul-General, has arrived on board the gunboat Möwe on the coast of Lower Guinea, and has hoisted the German flag at Cameroons settlement. He has also pulled down the British flag at Bageida (?) and hoisted the German flag there instead.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Cholera has made its appearance at Birmingham, and has already resulted in several deaths there.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUGUST 20.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Venetia, with the outward English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning ; and the same company's s.s. Tasmania, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 11.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Malwa arrived here this morning.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 20.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUGUST 20.

French mail steamer Sindh, from China, arrived.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-6
8⅓lb. do.	6-6
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ " "	81½
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
3½ " Sterling Loan	107⅛
4½ " French Rentes	107⅛
Bar Silver	50½

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Darwin Adelaide right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, August 19.

10 p.m.	79·5

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

6 a.m.	77·1
10 a.m.	79·6
2 p.m.	80·6
4 p.m.	83·1

THE General Committee of the Bombay International Exhibition will meet at the Chamber of Commerce rooms to-day, when the President will give an account of the work of the Special Committee appointed to assist him to complete the Guarantee Fund. He will make a statement in regard to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London.

AT the Town Council meeting yesterday, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee asked the Municipal Commissioner when the filter beds of the Malabar Hill and John Hay Grant Reservoirs were expected to be completed, and when he intended to invite tenders for the roofing of the former reservoir in accordance with the resolution of the Corporation passed some two years and a half ago. The Commissioner replied that the filter bed of the Malabar Hill Reservoir had been in working order for some short time past, and that the other was also nearly completed. As to the roofing of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, he explained that it had been found difficult to proceed with the works in connection with the reservoirs all at once, but that he would not for one moment budge from the resolution of the Corporation. Notices of tenders for the work were to be published in the newspapers in a short time, and he would make a full statement regarding the work when he brought the notices before the Council.

AT a meeting of the Committee of the Breach Candy Swimming Bath held yesterday, it was decided to order out from England a hot-air engine and pump for the purpose of securing not less than seven feet of water in the bath at any time. At present the depth of water in the bath depends upon the tides ; consequently it happens that at neap tides there is sometimes not more than four feet of water at the deep end. This inconvenience to the comfort of bathers will be overcome by the new arrangement, and it is hoped that the number of subscribers will therefore be increased. As an inducement to bathers to become subscribers, those taking quarterly tickets will be charged Rs. 9 only, in lieu of Rs. 4 per month, which is the present charge.

ON the 15th inst. the Vehar lake contained 55·80 feet of water, after a total rainfall up to date of 47·11 inches. On the corresponding day last year, when the rainfall had been much heavier, there were only 50·20 feet of water in the lake. Tulsi lake contained 45·50 feet of water on the 15th inst., or three feet less than on the corresponding day of last year.

A BOMBAY native paper hears that Miss Anandi Bai Joshee, a Hindoo lady who went to America last year to study medicine, has passed the entrance examination of the Medical College for Women in Pennsylvania.

QUETTA does not appear to enjoy very good health at present. According to one correspondent, everybody is afflicted with slight fever or ague, or with internal complaints of sorts. About twelve per cent. of the 98th have been down with fever or dysentery. The barracks of the 98th are situated in the healthiest part of the station, but for all that the building of the new hospital will become a necessity. The native troops seem to bear the changes of climate at Quetta itself very well, but from the out-stations, from Peshin and Mach, a good deal of sickness is reported. There have been several cases of severe illness amongst the ladies of the station ; but none have been fatal.

ACCORDING to information which has reached a Calcutta paper from Kandahar, Aslam Khan, Nawab of Khilat-i-Ghilzai, who had fled, has been taken in Pashmul, a place on the road to Hazara. The tidings of his capture have been forwarded to Kabul.

FROM the same source we learn that the Amir has sequestrated the property of Tola Ram, a wealthy Hindoo, who was vazir and hakim to Sardar Muhammad Sheriff Khan, Governor of Kandahar, during the time of Yakoob Khan. Tola Ram did not consider himself safe in Afghanistan after his patron had forsaken the country and Abdurrahman Khan had succeeded to the throne, and he consequently settled down in Quetta.

A KABUL report states that an Afghan regiment will await the Indian portion of the Delimitation Commission at Kandahar and escort them to the North-Western frontier. If this news be reliable there is ground for hoping that after all the route originally proposed will be followed.

THE interest in the dispute between the Bengal Government and the Calcutta Municipality does not appear to flag, and the local papers continue to devote the greater portion of their leading columns to the subject. A tendency is manifested in certain disinterested quarters to minimise the dispute and to regard the rupture between the Government and the Municipality as a mere local quarrel. It is something more, however, than a local quarrel. The principle of local self-government by municipal bodies is being attacked. The *Englishman*, which has been the most active supporter of the Government in its interference with the functions of the Commissioners, trusts that the "unmistakable indication now given by the Government of its earnest resolve to enforce a thorough and effective investigation into the sanitary requirements of the city will not be without its due effect." It is still within the power of the Corporation to obstruct, at least temporarily, the declared policy of the Government. It will be a matter of lasting regret, however, if the unfortunate advice which would provoke further opposition should be permitted to exercise its baneful influence on the minds of the Commissioners." The "unfortunate advice" referred to is doubtless that tendered by the *Indian Daily News*. This advice was that the Commissioners should, now that the Government has appointed a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the city, resign in a body. We regret that a paper which has all along taken such a sensible view of this unfortunate dispute should advise the Commissioners to adopt a course which would be neither graceful nor dignified. Nothing is to be gained by puerilities of this kind.

THERE has been much talk recently about the insanitary condition of Calcutta. That the sanitation of the Bengal capital is not what it ought to be no one denies ; on the other hand, the mortality returns do not show that the town is much more unhealthy than its neighbours. The *Indian Daily News* points out that last year the death-rate, 28·4 per mille, though higher than that of Bombay, was much lower than that of Madras. Comparisons are also made with the death-rates of foreign cities. Thus the death-rate of New York was 30·6, Milan 29·06, Vienna 29·2, Trieste 30·0, Florence 30·0, Marseilles 30·31, Madrid 38·3, and St. Petersburg 35·2. "Whether, therefore," says our contemporary," Calcutta be compared with other cities more favourably situated for health, or whether its present be compared with its past condition, the result is one of the greatest encouragement to the inhabitants."

The *Madras Mail* says that a telegram has been received at Pondicherry from Paris, stating that the 1st prize of Rs. 2,00,000, or francs 500,000, in the Paris lottery fell to the lot of the owner of ticket No. 4,497,327, in British India. Large numbers of the tickets were sold in Bombay, many at from 100 to 200 per cent. premium.

MR. H. A. HORMARJEE, of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, who is now on a visit to Europe, has been made a member of the Salisbury Club and an honorary member of the Carlton ; and, according to the *Morning Post*, was the guest of the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House. Mr. Hormarjee was about to leave for Scotland when the last mail left, on a visit to the venerable Scotch Baronet, Sir Alexander Matheson, of Ross-shire.

The *Madras Mail* has been requested to explain that there is no intention whatever of giving up the working of the Eurasian colonies at Bangalore, which are in a flourishing condition. Four plots of ground were given by the Mysore Government. These are still unoccupied. The terms granted were land free for two years, and reduced assessment afterwards up to the seventh year. The Bangalore Association, finding that land could not be made to pay in two years, especially as one of the two years was wasted, has asked the Mysore Government to grant the land free for seven years. This the Mysore Government is willing to do, desiring only that the plots untouched shall be given up. Glen Gordon and Haldwell Green being untouched, will be given up, but if people come forward at once, they may have those plots free for the unexpired five years. Whitefield and Sausmound being in full operation, they will be worked as usual, and as the settlers will not have to pay anything for five years more, it will be their own fault if their land is not in a condition to pay kist at the expiration of that time.

GANESH DAS, the Treasurer of the Lahore Post Office, who was recently sentenced by the Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, for embezzling Government money, has appealed to the Commissioner, and the sentence has been reversed. It will be remembered that Mr. Parker, who tried the case, delivered an order on it, which seemed at the time to leave little doubt as to the weakness of the defence. In the Appellate Court, it appears, the Postal Department was not represented by counsel.

IT is stated that the Punjab Government has addressed a strong protest against the proposed reduction of the three months' privilege leave allowed to the Punjab Frontier Force from certain isolated stations beyond the Indus, and that there is consequently a likelihood of the question being reconsidered. "It is to be hoped," says the Allahabad paper, "that the Supreme Government have not committed themselves finally to the change, or at least that the home authorities have not yet sanctioned it. The question is said to have been raised originally by some discontented spirits at Quetta, who envied the Frontier Force their three months' privilege leave. It should surely have been remembered that Quetta enjoys a splendid climate, that regiments are only there for two or three years at a time, and that officers have the advantages of civilised society arising from the presence of a large garrison : whereas the Frontier Force are always at outlying posts, of which it may well be said, parodying an old joke, 'climate beastly : society none.'"

SURELY this item from *Truth* should shame all anti-vaccinators "Miss Ellen Terry has been vaccinated. It seems to have taken too well. The inflammation, acute from the first, descended to her finger, which, though repeatedly lanced, gave her great agony. No under-study having been provided—a strange omission in a theatre so well managed as the Lyceum—the audience was dismissed last Saturday evening. The modern practitioner vaccinates his patients on the leg to avoid disfigurement and inconvenience, but this compromise would have been of no avail in Miss Ellen Terry's case, for she plays Viola in doublet and hose."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 20.—The barometric rise has continued over Northern India, and extended to all other parts of the country except the eastern portions of the Central Provinces. The rise is generally brisk, and exceeds one tenth of an inch at many places in the north. A shallow depression is still shown over Behar and Chutia Nagpur. In the neighbourhood of the depression wind continues its cyclonic circulation, but elsewhere it is very variable in direction. The rainfall area shows further extension during the past twenty-four hours in the Punjab rain has fallen at Sialkot, Ludhiana, Jullunder, and Umballa, as well as at Simla. In the North-West and Central Provinces, Central India, and Burma it has been general, in Bengal it has fallen except at Burmah, Calcutta, Saugor Island, and False Point, while showers are reported from both the east and west west coast. The temperature has fallen fast in the northwest. Rain to-day. Chakrata, Roorkee, and Hoshungabad 2 inches Simla, Jaunpur, Fyzabad, Cuttack, Jubbulpore, Masulipatam, about 1 inch. Previously, Silchar, Tounghoo, and Prome had over ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registd..	43	77	48	83	46	45	45	60
Aug. 19, Tuesday ..	00	00	1	61	1	18	0	62
" 20, Wednesday ..	.....		.....		.....		.....	
Total	43	77	50	44	47	63	46	22
Corresponding date last year	55	26	58	85	56	34	62	39

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(20th August, 1884.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in Shadc.	Wind. Reading at 10 a.m. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee..	29·713	85·0	SW	16	0·00
Surat.....	·790	85·6	W	6	0·00
Bombay	·833	79·6	SSE	8	0·45
Ratnagherry	·852	81·3	SSE	2	0·62
Karwar	·874	78·6	W Mod.	..	0·87
Mangalore..	·924	76·4	N	6	0·55
Calicut.....	·931	78·6	SW	4	0·04
Cochin	·929	79·0	NW Mod.	..	0·42
Masulipatam	·785	80·8	SW	4	1·10
Madras	·845	87·8	W	18	0·14
Negapatam..	·833	89·4	SW	2	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay International Exhibition Committee, Meeting, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Tangier (s), from Madras ; Reia (s), Mauritius ; Persia (s), Liverpool ; and Sutlej (s), Sydney, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Burmah (s), for Kurrachee ; and Accomac (s), Antwerp.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 16th instant shows a decrease in earnings of Rs. 83,854.

FOOTBALL.—The return match between the Fort and the Byculla teams will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening at 5-30.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of Traffic for the week ending the 16th instant shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 33,854.

REPORTED THEFT.—Dhondee, a woman, living at 1st Carpenter-street, reported on Tuesday that a woman named Witoo, her neighbour, had stolen from her gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 71-4, and absconded.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee, living in Ardaseer Dady-street, Khetwady, reports that a Soortie servant of his absconded on the 17th inst., taking with him five gold shirt buttons, valued at Rs. 20, the property of complainant.

DEATH OF DR. ANANTA CHANDROBA.—We regret to announce the death on Thursday morning of Dr. Ananta Chandroba, at his residence on Malabar Hill. He was essentially a self-made man. From a boy on Rs. 3 per mensem in the Mint he rose to be the Honorary Assistant-Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy and Local Superintendent of Vaccination. He entered the medical service as Sub-Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment. After seven years of work in various capacities in Central India and Sind, he was attached to the J. J. Hospital in 1858. He worked with Dr. Blanc in 1877 in the famine, and in that year, as a mark of appreciation of his services, he was created a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was also made a Fellow of the Bombay University, and successfully practised and popularized it in Bombay. His zeal and devotion to duty and his proficiency as a physician were appreciated by the Native community, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Dr. Hewlett, under whom he served ; and the latter gentleman showed his regard for him by visiting him in his last illness, when he happened to be in Bombay. What his services to the community was shown when he was selected as the first native worthy of the honour of being nominated Hon. Assistant-Surgeon to the Governor-General of India.

ASSAULT BY A SERVANT.—Mookoonda Janoo, a groom in the service of Mr. Cowasjee Dady Limjee, residing at Altamont-road, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting his master. The case for the prosecution went to show that, in consequence of the evening service, he went to his stables and told the accused that he was not going out for a drive, and desired him to clean up a carriage which was dirty. The accused said he was tired, having already cleaned two sets of harness, and was not able to clean the carriage. The complainant, saying that one set of harness had been sent away to be repaired, and that accused had therefore only one set to clean, pushed him aside. The accused then struck the complainant a blow on the nose with a brush that he had in his hand, causing that organ to bleed and leaving a mark on it. He also threatened further hostilities. Mr. Limjee left him in temporary possession of the field of battle, but sent for the police and gave him into custody. The accused denied the charge, and stated that he was provoked by the complainant. He had no witnesses to call to substantiate his statement. He was convicted, and fined Rs. 10.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the council of this Association was held last evening in the Y. M. C. Association's rooms at the Apollo-bunder. There were a large number of members present, and they evinced great interest in the proceedings. Mr. A. Rule was called to the chair. The secretary, Mr. W. J. Essai, read the list of business before the meeting. He announced that 59 new members had joined since the beginning of this month, out of whom 25 had paid up their subscriptions in full. The total number of members has thereby increased to 220, a hundred having joined since the last general meeting, in January last. After a little discussion the proposal for a loan and deposit fund was adopted, and permission was granted to the secretary to start it as soon as expedient. A committee was to form a provident fund was unanimously adopted, and a sub-committee appointed to carry out the scheme. The books showing the amount at the bank and receipts of each day's collection were then handed on the table for the inspection of the members. The statement of accounts showed that there is a sum of Rs. 1,700 to the credit of the Association. The secretary was authorised to invest Rs. 1,000 in Government paper. Before closing, the chairman spoke of the advantage which would accrue in having something like a building society. He said there was ground outside Bandora, which the block of buildings could be erected for the benefit of a large number of employés who were now living at Bandora, Mahim, Coorla, and Andheree. The proposal met with the hearty approval of all, and it was agreed to draw up a scheme embodying it, to be presented to the members at the next meeting. A vote of thanks to the chairman and the secretary concluded the meeting. The energetic secretary, however, handed each member, before dispersing, a form of application for membership, remarking that if they had the welfare of the Association at heart, they would not return them blank

PUERPERAL FEVER AMONGST PARSEES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The public lecture delivered by Dr. Temooljee Bhicajee Nariman, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Saturday last, has both a lay and a professional interest. The former is a purely social matter, connected with the tenderest family associations, and belongs wholly to the domestic life of the people concerned. Whether the details of this domestic life in the period of childbirth is a proper subject for a public lecture, I will not now pause to inquire, but will at once pass on to consider the professional bearings of the lecture. That the lecture was a quasi-professional one is apparent from the public notice which was issued to those who were specially invited. That notice intimated that "a public lecture, on the increased prevalence of puerperal fever, or fever after childbirth, among the Parsees in Bombay, its causes and prevention, will be delivered," etc., etc., and in consequence the medical profession in Bombay was largely represented in the lecture hall. My own professional interest in the Parsee community induced me to go to the lecture in the hope that instruction would be imparted to me about the increased prevalence of puerperal fever amongst the Parsees. I listened to the lecture with close attention, and all that I heard about the prevalence of puerperal fever was that the lecturer had observed one fatal case in his practice. A portion of the lecture was devoted to a reference to typho-remittent fever, and its dependence on an imperfect sewerage system insisted on. The lecture, as a whole, was of the most general orthodox kind, and might be useful enough in a popular treatise on hygiene. But as to the evidence of the "increased prevalence of puerperal fever amongst Parsees there was absolutely none. Whatever additional evidence there may be of the increased prevalence of puerperal fever amongst Parsees, the lecturer certainly produced none. Inasmuch as this increased prevalence of puerperal fever was the theme of the lecture, it failed most completely upon this its professional aspect.

The repeated reference which the lecturer made to "typho-remittent fever" amongst Parsees, leads to the inference that it is this fever, and not puerperal fever, which the lecturer wished us to believe was the fever that had shown, and was still showing, an increased prevalence amongst Parsee females in Bombay. If this inference is correct, even then the lecturer failed to show that there was any increased prevalence of this form of fever, or any great prevalence of it at all. And lastly there was no evidence given that Parsee females suffered more than any other class from fever following childbirth than any other section of the community.

Now, sir, it is a very serious matter indeed for any one to disseminate such a statement as that puerperal fever is showing an "increased prevalence" amongst Parsee females, or female of any class, without good and substantial reasons for doing so. The statement will necessarily create alarm, and above all, as medical men very well know, it will create a dangerous alarm in puerperal women. Such a statement can be justified only when there is widespread danger moving in the midst of a community, and when the proof of that danger is incontestable. It is with the greatest regret that I make these remarks, with an equal regret that I feel an obligation constraining me to touch the subject, and I do only in an endeavour to allay an unnecessary alarm.

I now present your readers, sir, with a few tables concerning the mortality amongst Parsee females in Bombay, as compared with the two classes of "Hindus of other castes" and Mahomedans, as these latter are the classes which contain the greatest populations and are therefore most justly comparable with Parsees. I have taken the published statistics of the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, the volume for 1883 has not yet issued from the press.

1. Return showing the mortality from remittent fever amongst Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee females during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 :—

Class.	Total female population by census of 1881.	Total deaths from remittent fever amongst females of all ages.	Mortality per 1,000 of population per annum.
Hindus of other castes	162,267	3,759	7·7
Mahomedans	63,743	1,449	7·5
Parsees	23,282	406	5·7

2. Return showing the mortality from all forms of fever amongst Hindu, Mahomedan, and Parsee females during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 :—

Class.	Total female population by census of 1881.	Total deaths from all forms of fever amongst females of all ages.	Mortality per 1,000 of population per annum.
Hindus of other castes	162,267	4,687	9·6
Mahomedans	63,743	1,355	9·5
Parsees	23,282	406	5·8

3. Return showing the mortality from all causes amongst Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee females during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 :—

Class.	Total female population by census of 1881.	Deaths from all causes.	Mortality per 1,000 of population per annum.
Hindus of other castes	162,267	14,932	30·6
Mahomedans	63,743	3,973	20·3
Parsees	23,282	1,434	20·5

4. Return showing the mortality of females, from all causes, between the ages of 12 and 50 years, amongst Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees during the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 :—

Class.	Total female population between the ages of 12 and 50 years by census of 1881.	Deaths of females between the ages of 12 and 50 years from all causes.	Mortality per 1,000 of population per annum.
Hindus of other castes	103,891	4,905	15·7
Mahomedans	39, 55	3,015	25·5
Parsees	13,289	328	8·2

Table No. 4 embraces the child-bearing period of women and is therefore the most instructive. There may be a deficiency in the enumeration of Mahomedan adult females, but if there is it is not great, as the proportion of males to females amongst this community is 94,281 males to 63,743 females. Granting this probable deficiency of the female enumeration, I say that it is in this table, if anywhere, that we should expect to find evidence of an "increased prevalence of puerperal fever," or of any form of fever, or any mortal disease amongst Parsee females. And what is it we find ? A mortality of 8·2 per 1,000 of population amongst Parsee females during the period of child-bearing. Not a single word of comment is necessary.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, August 18.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Dr. Blaney's remarks on my lecture, I beg to state that in the absence of all adequate means of ascertaining the cause of death, the Health Department's statistics are of little value, especially when the frequency or otherwise of a special form of fever is in question ; and Dr. Blaney has repeatedly, in his speeches at the Town Council and Corporation meetings, called attention to the great want of a better registration of the cause of death. Hence, I could not rely on the statistics quoted by Dr. Blaney, but instead apply to my colleagues in Bombay to supply me with their views regarding the frequency of the form of fever I am now referring to. Among those to whom I wrote, I addressed myself to Dr. Blaney, who, doubtless owing to a pressure of business, was unable to answer my queries, but others were so kind as to give me the information I so much needed ; and it is on a review of my own personal knowledge and practice, and strengthened by the information I received from Drs. Cook, Blanc, and Hojel, three of the most distinguished medical practitioners, who have the largest consulting practice in the different classes of the community, and from no less than fifty-one of my native medical brethren, I had no hesitation in proclaiming the greater frequency of parturition fever at the present time.

Allow me to add that I entirely disagree with Dr. Blaney about frightening the people. Fear will not lessen parturition fever, but ignorance of the elements of sanitary laws does so daily. My only desire is to bring these hygienic defects among my own people prominently to their notice. Prevention is better than cure.—Yours, &c.,

TEMULJEE BHICKAJEE NARIMAN, L. M.

THE ROBBERY FROM THE MINT.

TWO MORE SENTRIES ARRESTED.

SUFFICIENT information has already transpired to warrant the arrest of two more sentries belonging to the guard to which Darya Khan Ibrahim Khan was attached on the night the strong-room at the Mint was broken open and plundered. This would suggest that the police have reason to believe that not only Darya Khan betrayed his trust, but that the robbery was the result of a conspiracy between the members of the military guard. It is understood that the men owe their arrest to disclosures made by Darya Khan since his arrival in Bombay from Savantwadi, which was yesterday announced in our columns. They are also soldiers in the 10th N. I., and were sharing guard duty with him from ten o'clock to midnight. Their names are Luximan Frowlekur and Gujee Powar, and it is the former whom his fellow-prisoners credit with accomplishing the feat of actually entering the premises of the Mint. Six bars of silver only are said to have been taken, and Rs. 21 in silver coin. The story runs that the trio divided the spoil between them, each concealing a bar on his person and carrying it safely away to the Indian relief guard's arrival, the remaining three bars being deposited in the compound of the Mint, where they were subsequently found. Since the police were called in to investigate the circumstances of the theft, everyone on whom suspicion fell has been kept under surveillance more or less strict, and to this is attributable the speedy capture of Darya Khan a month ago and the further arrests which have now been made. Five captives have been made altogether, but one of the men having been released, he will give evidence for the prosecution, when the remaining four are placed on trial. Darya Khan, Luximan Frowlekur, and Gujee Powar will be brought before the magistrate this morning at the Fort Police Court. Fakerjee Aburjee, in whose residence at Parell one of the missing bars was discovered, already stands remanded till next Monday, with all possibility the magistrate will think fit to remand the three soldiers to the same day. Considerable hope is entertained that a large portion of the silver still untraced will now be recovered,

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

SIR FRANK SOUTER presided at the meeting of the Council held yesterday, when there were also present :—Colonel Merewether, Dr. Peterson, Mr. J. Thorburn, Mr. Grattan Geary, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. J. E., Muncherjee N. Banajee, Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., and Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

FINANCE COMITTEE.

The chairman proposed that Mr. James Thorburn be elected a member of the Finance Committee. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

THE COUNCIL TABLE.

A grant of Rs. 239-7-3 from surplus cash balance for cost of altering and enlarging the Corporation and Town Council table, and making a new slope for the same, was considered.

Mr. Nowrozjee thought the sum was too large for mere alterations. A new table could, he believed, be had for Rs. 200.

The Chairman said a good deal of money had been spent on experiments in the shape of samples.

Mr. Raghunath Khote objected to the amount being paid from surplus cash balance.

The grant was eventually sanctioned on the motion of Dr. Peterson, seconded by the chairman.

THE RECENT FIRE AT PYDHONEE.

The Council further considered the report of a fire that recently occurred at Pydhonee. Several reports on the subject of the fire were read by the Secretary. Mr. Braham, in his report, stated among other things :—"There were numerous hydrants near the building in flames, but the fire engineers did not make use of those which afforded the best supply of water. Two out of the three steam engines worked from cleaning cocks instead of from the available hydrants. These usefully serve the purpose of hydrants where the latter do not exist ; but cleansing cocks being always at a branch of small branch main (which is only three in diameter) cannot give as much water as hydrants." The correspondence that passed between the Municipal Commissioner and the Telephone Company, on the point of one of the operators of the company being asleep on the night of the fire, was read. The Municipal Commissioner, writing to the company, stated that it was very desirable, in the interests of public safety, that the operators on duty at the Market Exchange should always be on the alert. It was, he said, hoped that steps would be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar complaints in future. Messrs. Benn, Ashley, and Co., the agents of the company, in their reply, regretted the dereliction of duty on the part of the operator, saying :—"The night was very close, and the lad was overpowered by fatigue." The operator, they said, had been severely reprimanded, and steps had been taken whichwould prevent the recurrence of a similar offence. The Municipal Commissioner again asked the company to inform him what steps had been taken to prevent the operator being overcome with fatigue and insensible to duty on a similar occasion in future. The company, in reply, said that an extra hand had been placed at the Market Exchange, and that the period of attendance of each operator would not exceed eight hours.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee said there were some important points in connection with the reports which had been read which deserved their best consideration. Immoveable property of the value of about Rs. 7,000 had been destroyed in one of the most thickly-populated localities. Just opposite the scene of the fire was a reservoir holding a large quantity of water, sufficient to extinguish the fire, and yet those in charge of the fire-engines could not see their way to avail themselves of the supply. The circumstances required a careful inquiry as to how it was that the reservoir was full of water, which had collected during the night, those in charge of the engines did not avail themselves of it. There must be something very wrong. Mr. Nowrozjee remarked, in the practical arrangements for extinguishing fires. Such a state of things brought odium on the Municipality. He was pained to read in the newspapers from time to time that there was a fire here and a fire there, and that the water then available was scanty. It appeared from the report of the Executive Engineer that there were hydrants close to the scene, but they were not availed of for extinguishing the fire. Municipal water-works authorities were not to blame, at least in this instance. Mr. Nowrozjee moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to frame rules and issue instructions to the water-works and fire brigade establishments, with a view to give early information of fires and to make an adequate supply of water available as early as practicable for extinguishing fires.

The chairman said he had been on leave, and that the particulars of the fire only recently came to his notice. There had been some extraordinary irregularity which demanded a careful inquiry. He was glad Mr. Nowrozjee had brought the matter before the Council. He would suggest that the Commissioner be asked to send the reports on to him, and he would make a searching inquiry into the whole matter. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Dr. Peterson, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Commissioner was requested to forward the reports on the subject to the Commissioner of Police for further inquiry and report.

STORES FOR THE FIRE BRIGADES.

The next matter was a letter, dated 14th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, requesting the consent of the Town Council to his obtaining from Messrs. Shand and Masons, London, through the agency of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, without inviting tenders, the following stores, urgently required for fire brigades :—4,900 feet patent tanned canvas delivery hose, 2½" and 2" bore, to suit Shand and Masons' small steam and manual engines, 6 sets of double harness, 6 boiler tube brushes, and 4 small portable brass pumps. The cost of these stores was to be paid out of the grant of Rs. 24,349

not created It is true by the tenant, but utilised by means of his preparation of the ground.

"The question of rice fields as compared with dry-crop land next naturally arises. The Governor in Council is not prepared at present to concur wholly with Sir George Wingate; for it may be asked whether the adaptability of the soil to rice crops is not sufficiently taken into account if the land when so adapted is treated as first-class dry-crop land without adding a special vote because the tenant has expended capital in developing its qualities."

The Government thus declared its preference for the principle of taxing by a light additional rate land which possesses the advantage of subsoil water, whether the water is used or not, to the principle advocated by Sir G. Wingate, *viz.*, that of taxing the actual profits of a well when constructed. But it was added that in cases where the land has no productive capacity until water is brought to it, the former principle does not apply and the assessment must be based on the use of the water. Even here, however, the Government deemed it politic to limit the assessments of land under wells to the rates fixed for first-class rice-ground.

19. The Government then stated its conclusions as to the application of the two principles to the circumstances appropriate to each :—

"And in respect to garden lands it is true that in some districts the difficulty of ascertaining what lands have water capabilities may prevent the adoption of a system that, in lieu of taxing wells specially, taxes all lands capable of producing water with a reasonable amount of trouble. Still Government would advocate the propriety of restricting the demand of Government on well-lands to the maximum rate on first-class dry-crop soils. An extra rate for water capabilities in all districts in which such capabilities may be easily ascertained and recorded might properly be added to the classification, as a double crop, or other special fertility, is dealt with. But this may not be practicable or expedient everywhere, and in all districts, such as that of Indapur, in which the garden cultivation is costly, and it is a great object to encourage it, the best policy is that which Colonel Francis has adopted. It may be difficult to ascertain what lands are capable of producing water, but it is easy to fix the maximum for dry-crop lands the maximum for well lands also. This course, which His Excellency the Governor in Council sanctions in the district now under review, will certainly lead to the great increase of well cultivation during the currency of the settlement now about to be made."

That is, in some districts the difficulty of ascertaining what lands have water capabilities may prevent the application of the principle preferred by Government, but in all districts in which such capabilities may be easily ascertained and recorded, the proper method is to add to the classification an element which will somewhat increase above its dry-crop rate the assessment on the land which possesses such capabilities. In districts where it is difficult to verify the existence of subsoil water advantages as especially where garden cultivation is scanty, it was thought preferable to make the maximum for dry-crop lands the maximum for well lands also.

20. The subject was carried further in the orders of Government in August 1871 on the revision settlement of the Madha Taluka. The Survey Commissioner wrote of Madha :—

"The Acting Superintendent adopted the Indapur plan of assessing well gardens, which provides for the imposition of the highest jirayat rate of the village on all lands irrigated from existing wells, which include those constructed during the period of the settlement, as well as the old ones subjected to assessment at the first settlement of the district.

"Under the rules in force the existence of well water supply is taken as element of special value pertaining to the soil, which is provided for by a small addition to the classification rate, in the same way that we increase the classification value of a field if it is capable of growing a second crop owing to some inherent moisture in the soil."

21. Colonel Francis evidently supposed that he was carrying out the desire of Government to tax the subsoil water advantage by a light extra rate in the only way practicable in the Deccan. But the Government would not permit a measure which so nearly approached a taxation of improvements as even a light extra rate imposed on the evidence of a well made at the cultivator's expense. A Resolution was therefore issued as follows (No. 4030, dated August 22nd, 1871) :—

"The plan of assessing lands irrigated by wells in districts like those of Indapur and Madha at the highest jirayat rate instead of imposing an extra well-assessment has the entire approval of Government. But a measure should be adopted clearly not be imposed in cases where a well has been constructed since the introduction of the survey, and that alone, [illegible] actual quality of the soil, warrants it, so as to do away with the evil in effect be to tax [illegible] during the currency of a [illegible] contravention of Section [illegible]ply principle on which [illegible]stifiable would be in [illegible]ving properties of the [illegible]have admitted their [illegible]ciple generally, and the [illegible] system is to tax the man [illegible] and labour have induced him to [illegible] while his neighbour, whose land may [illegible]se precisely the same properties, escapes the extra burthen, simply because he as not availed himself of his opportunities.

"It is of the highest importance to offer every encouragement to increasing the number of wells in those districts which are so subject to drought.

"His Excellency in Council directs that the rates on lands in these districts both in Indapur and Madha be revised in order to their reduction where it is shown that the well from which they are actually irrigated, and not simply rendered capable of irrigation, has been constructed subsequent to the introduction of the survey."

A certain inequality was thus introduced between the position of old wells and new, which must be admitted to be a defect in the system. At the same time the assessment of land under a well at not more than the maximum dry-crop rate is a great concession as compared with the ordinary scale of assessment of garden lands which is often equal to many multiples of the dry-crop assessment. And it must not be supposed that all land watered by old wells was assessed on revision at the maximum dry-crop rate. The addition made to the ordinary classification was regulated by a scale, and a smaller addition was made in proportion as the ordinary classification was lower or the land of inferior quality, and no addition was made on the lowest qualities of soil, or technically on soils classed at 4 annas or under.

22. The protection thus given to wells constructed in the period between the original and revision settlements by section 30 of Act I. of 1865, has been consistently respected, and Clause 5 of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code has made no change whatever in the practice of exempting them from taxation.

23. The rule that land found under irrigation from wells at the original settlement and then assessed as garden land, shall at revision settlement be assessed not higher than the maximum dry-crop rate rate was intended for "the dirst talukas of the Deccan Collectorates, where the rainfall is as a rule light and uncertain." In 1874 the rule was generally adopted throughout the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country with this modification, that "the Survey Commissioners should at their discretion be empowered, in the case of districts where well irrigation has been carried on on an extensive scale, to impose an assessment which should in no case exceed a well assessment previously levied," and as to water-lifts it was held admissible to class at a higher rate land within a certain distance from a stream from which water can be obtained by means of a lift. The rules applicable to the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country were extended to Gujurat in 1881.

24. At the same time the other, and as the Government has considered, preferable method has not been altogether impracticable in the southern districts. For as revision operations advanced from the dry districts of the Deccan to others with greater command of subsoil water, notably those of the Southern Maratha Country, the principle of slightly raising the classification value on account of command of water was adopted. Colonel Anderson, late Survey Commissioner, writes thus on the subject in connection with the revision of settlements in Gujarat (letter to Government, No. 1226, dated November 12th 1881) :—

"When the time for revision settlements arrives in Gujarat, the plan being followed elsewere in all revision settlements will fully meet the case in question. All extra assessment on land watered by wells on account of the well is abandoned, and a similar extra assessment is placed on all lands having water so near the surface as to render it easily available, irrespective of the fact of a well having been as yet sunk or not. This general small increase will probably compensate for the sum lost by abandoning the special extra assessment at a much higher rate on lands actually watered because the area susceptible of being easily irrigated by wells is so much greater than that actually at present watered, though that area is everywhere increasing annually. Capital to be employed on land can now only find employment in improving means of cultivation. At the time of the first settlement it was more commonly turned to the acquisition and cultivation of additional land, which could then be obtained for the most part by simple application. The greater abundance of capital now compared with the time of the first settlement is an additional reason for changing the form of well taxation from an extra cess on the actual use of well water, to an extra and lighter cess on the ability to obtain the use of water.

"Land with water near the surface is clearly in possession of a natural advantage which renders it a fit subject for a somewhat higher rate of land tax than land not having that natural advantage. In the revision the possession of the natural advantage would be fixed by the reclassification carried so far at any rate."

25. There is therefore nothing in the treatment of subsoil water advantage in Jhalod to claim attention as a novelty, because it is not novel. But the method is more elaborate and more thoroughly identified with the ordinary work of classification than that pursued in the Southern Maratha Country. And with the financial result of the revision settlement, which is an increase of the assessment by Rs. 35-12-0 (the old assessment being Rs. 30,898-12-0 and the revised assessment Rs. 30,952-8-0 are to be noted the following results to the people, *viz.* that this system (1) relieves the agriculturist of heavy special well assessment, (2) relegates the valuation of "command of water" to the process of classification which is not to be repeated, and thus makes it part of the permanent estimate of the relative value of fields, (3) reduces the State tax on "command of water" as an element of value to a slight charge on the capability instead of a heavy charge on the fact of irrigation, and (4) places at the disposal of the agriculturists, in perfect security from taxation of improvements, the large irrigational facilities of the Mahal, which have hitherto lain almost unused.

26. It remains to be seen whether this method, which is practically indeed already in force in the "natural bagayat" tracts of Gujarat, cannot be extended to all those parts of the province in which special well rates have hitherto prevailed. And it will be strictly in pursuance of the intention stated by Government in the first discussion of the subject that an experiment should be made.

27. Whether that experiment will be successful or not, will depend (1) on the moderation of the rating for subsoil water advantage and (2) on the accuracy with which that advantage is diagnosed. If the former operation is judicious and the latter successful, there can be no question, first, that the scheme will be a great benefit to occupants who now pay well rates, for they will pay a very small rate instead of a high one : secondly, that the scheme will attain the object in view by offering no discouragement but the contrary to the future construction of wells by private capital.

28. It may be said that to take account of the subsoil water as an element of value in estimating the relative quality of fields is to substitute a new way of taxing improvements for the old one. The argument is obviously unsound. In the first place it has been shown above that the survey from the beginning took account of the "command of water" for irrigation as a very important element in fixing the assessment of the land for which it is available. The practice is therefore as old as the survey. Next, the principle as approved since 1866 takes no account of effected improvements, but looks to the inherent quality of the field as a productive agent. The survey assessments are not based on an estimate of the produce or designed to secure for Government any fixed proportion of it. They aim at a true estimate of the relative capacities of fields in giving a return to average expenditure and labour. Some capital and labour must be expended to raise any crop at all. If the cultivation is slovenly, the assessment may doubtless absorb a considerable part of the rent, if the cultivation is of average quality, the assessment will be a fair and moderate charge, if a higher degree of skill and capital is applied, the assessment will be a trifling percentage on the net profits. It rests mainly with the cultivator to decide what proportion the assessment shall bear to his receipts, and if he increases his receipts by the outlay of money and industry, the Government demand does not rise in consequence as it would under the Batai system. The cultivator enjoys the profits of his improved agriculture. But while he is assured that the assessment will not rise in proportion to his receipts, it is on the other hand obviously reasonable that a field which will make a large return to capital and labour should be rated at a value somewhat higher than a field which has not the same capabilities. It must be remembered that this classification of relative values is fixed once for all at revision settlement, and is not liable to alteration except in the interest of the occupant on proof of manifest error. The valuation thus permanently established takes account of all the natural capabilities of the field. Now if a cultivator finds that his field is valued 6 or 8 per cent. higher than that of his neighbour, because of its command of water, is he thereby discouraged from digging a well to bring the water into use? Having to pay the same assessment whether he does so or not, will he prefer to pay the extra rent without availing himself of the advantage for the use of which he therein pays ; or will he discount the higher assessment by obtaining a better return from his field through utilizing the water? It is clear that he will not only not be discouraged, but will even be stimulated to utilize the subsoil water by this method of assessment.

29. It has even been argued that subsoil water is not an element of relative value which the Government is entitled to take into account. But as subsoil water is a natural advantage of land which is capable of returning a large profit on capital and labour, it may clearly be taken into account with other natural advantages in an estimate of value which is based on the capability of a field as an agent of production and not on the actual produce. Water advantage equally with soil advantage raises the natural value of the field, and capital and labour must be used alike to utilize either. But in neither case is the assessment adjusted in proportion to the profits realized by expenditure of capital and labour. Higher classification value represents higher natural capability apart from the use to which it is put, and the extra assessment resulting from higher classification value is the difference between the payment for the use of a field of high and a field of low capability.

30. If the argument be that this capability should not be taken into account until it is used, then the same argument may be applied to all the other capabilities of the field such as depth of soil, and the result would be exactly that which the policy of Government seeks to avoid *viz.*, that enterprize would be taxed, good agriculture would be assessed higher in proportion than bad, and improvements would be directly discouraged.

31. The only reasonable objection is that subsoil water may be taken into account as an element of value where it is not practically available. In other words that the existence of subsoil water advantage cannot be safely inferred on any evidence short of its actual use. But this remains to be proved. The best evidence of the existence of subsoil water is doubtless its actual use, but it cannot reasonably be asserted that all land capable of irrigation by wells is already under well irrigation. If so there would be no object in offering inducements for its development, and the common statement that the Gujarat peasant has been deterred from a vast extension of well irrigation only by his misapprehension as to his enjoyment of the profits of improvements, must be purely erroneous. There is at any rate no question that in Jhalod there is a vast extent of land possessing unutilized irrigable capability. That however there may be no doubtful margin, it has been decided not to apply the extra classification to the area judged to possess irrigable capability of the lowest class. In fact, if it is possible that mistakes may occur, on the other hand it is not proposed to continue to levy the extra percentage for water advantage on land in which it has been demonstrated by the occupant that no such advantage is inherent.

32. The principle to which the Government of Bombay has long inclined is that enunciated by His Excellency the Viceroy in the debate on the Land Improvements Act of 1883 to the effect that "the right (of the tenant) to enjoy the results of the inherent qualities of the soil is already covered by the payment of his ordinary rent, and the addition to the letting value of his land arising from his improvements may therefore be treated as resulting only from his expenditure of capital and labour." The proviso to Section 11 of that Act that "where the improvement consists of ..... the irrigation of land assessed at unirrigated rates, the increase of value may be taken into account in revising the assesment after the expiration of a fixed period, applies to cases in which the unirrigated rates are nominal and takes no account of the inherent facility for irrigation. But the Bombay Act I. of 1865 contained no such proviso, and it was declared on authority that the Bombay Land Revenue Code (Act V. of 1579) would not be construed as applying any such proviso to improvement by well irrigation. The alternative method of meeting the equitable claim of Government to a higher revenue from irrigable land is to take account of the inherent quality of subsoil water advantage in fixing the ordinary rent, and His Excellency in Council observes that no other way of solving the question seems compatible with that finality and permanence of survey classification which it is now an object of Government to secure. The ordinary rent thus fixed must of course not exceed such proportion of the net profits of fair average cultivation as the Government considers that it is justified in taking as land revenue, and His Excellency in Council finds no ground whatever for supposing that that proportion has been exceeded in the settlement of the Jhalod Mahal.

33. The proposals of the Survey Commissioner, as modified by his letter No. 1376 of July 2nd, are approved, so also are his proposals in paragraph 14 of his letter No. 910 of May 3rd, as to the introduction of the revised settlement and duration of the guarantee.

J. MONTEATH,
Under Secretary to Government.

MADRAS.

ACCIDENT TO MAJOR-GENERAL ROWLANDS.—We regret to record an accident to Major-General Rowlands this morning. The General was out riding on a spirited Waler, and when opposite the Volunteer barracks, the animal grew restive, and becoming unmanageable threw its rider. General Rowlands again mounted, but was thrown again. We are, however, glad to state the injuries received were slight, although General Rowlands proceeded home in a carriage.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

HIGHEST AWARD GOLD MEDAL AND CERTIFICATE.

MESSRS. PERINET & FILS OF REIMS

BEG to announce, that anxious to extend the Trade in India of their Champagnes which are so well and favourably known in England, they have appointed Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. Agents for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY and have instructed them to quote Rs. 56 per dozen Quarts. Pints Rs. 3 extra. Less an allowance for cash.

THE CARNAC IRON WORKS COMPANY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON-FOUNDERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, &c.

WE are prepared to submit Plans and Estimates for all kinds of STRUCTURAL IRON WORK (and to erect the same in any part of India), also STEAM LAUNCHES of low draft and BOATS of all kinds. PORTABLE and FIXED ENGINES, PUMPS, ROLLED IRON BEAMS, IRON PLATES, BARS, ANGLES and TEES, CORRUGATED IRON, &c., can be supplied from our Stores in Bombay, or if the required sizes are not in stock, they can be imported expeditiously

Full particulars of our Stock, and of Specialities made by the Company, will be found in our Catalogue just published, which will be sent on application, as well as our Monthly Price-List of Goods subject to fluctuation in price

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., AGENTS,

FORBES-STREET.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

AT the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2n to the 6th June, various Belts were in use on the machinery n motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do its work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Taylor and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes. How long will it take to convince Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the CHAMPION BELT of the World ?

150, Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

HOME!! HOME!!!

SPECIAL LIST OF REQUISITES
FOR THE VOYAGE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Gent's Overcoats and Ulsters	Rs. 45 to 50 0	Ladies' Dressing Gowns	each 15 0
Gent's Deck Suits	each 10 0	Ladies' Bonnet Boxes	Rs. 8-4 to 11 8
Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
Gent's Deck Shoes	Rs. 4-8 to 10 0	Ladies' warm Stockings	pair 2 4
Chairs, strong and light	each 0 8	Sun Glasses per tablet	each 0 8
White Shirts	½ doz. Rs. 22 to 30 0	Sun Umbrellas	each 4 8
Cambric Shirts	½ doz. 30 0	The Victoria Wrapper	each 16 4
Oxford Shirts	½ doz. 33 0	Rugs and Mauds	Rs. 13-8 to 33 0
Flannel Shirts	each 8 0	Gent's Undervests	each 3 0
Celluloid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
Soiled Linen Bags	Rs. 5 to 6 0	Pocket Handkerchieves	doz. 5 8
Overland Trunks	22 0	Rug Straps	Rs. 1-4 to 7 8
Leather Portmanteaux	Rs. 15 to 21 0	Cambric Ties	doz. 3 8
Hold-alls, specially useful	doz. 20 0	Mariner's Belts	each 2 0

Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

S. ROSE & CO.'S PIANOFORTES.

THE EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE & Co., having received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, have adopted the EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM, with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

The following are manufactured specially for S. ROSE & Co. and are GUARANTEED to withstand the effect of the climate :—

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND OVERSTRUNG SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 850, or as above Rs. 900. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 125	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 125	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 125	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
						Total	... Rs. 925	0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE" SQUARE PIANO.
Cash Rs. 650, or as above Rs. 700. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 200	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 75	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 75	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 75	0
						Total	Rs. 725	0

THE EBONIZED GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 750, or as above Rs. 800. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

Payment on giving the order	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. 250	0
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 4	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 6	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 8	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 100	0
Ditto	at 10	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 50	0
Ditto	at 12	ditto	ditto	...	...	...	,, 50	0
						Total	... Rs. 550	0

THE "CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE" PIANOFORTE.
Cash Rs. 500, or as above Rs. 550. Cases of Tin and Wood, Rs. 20.

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